



CITY OF OXFORD

---

# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

# MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1944







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**PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.***Chairman:* Alderman BELLAMY.*Vice-Chairman:* Alderman Mrs. HARRISON-HALL.

The Mayor (Councillor CAPEL).	Councillor Mrs. BROWN.
Alderman BLACKLER.	„ Sir E. F. BUZZARD.
„ CLARKE.	„ Mrs. DIXSON.
„ GILLETT.	„ FOSTER.
„ HARRIS.	„ HOWES.
„ Mrs. PRICHARD.	„ Mrs. KENNEDY.
„ Lady TOWNSEND.	„ KING.
Councillor Mrs. ANDREWS.	„ PERRIMAN.
„ Mrs. BOURNE.	„ Mrs. REES.
„ Mrs. BOWERMAN.	„ SMEWIN.
„ BRADLEY.	„ Miss SPOONER.

**HOSPITAL AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES SUB-COMMITTEE.***Chairman:* Councillor CAPEL (Mayor).*Vice-Chairman:* Councillor BRADLEY.

Alderman BELLAMY.	Councillor Sir E. F. BUZZARD.
„ CLARKE.	„ FOSTER.
„ GILLETT.	„ HOWES.
„ Mrs. HARRISON-HALL.	„ KING.
„ Lady TOWNSEND.	„ PERRIMAN.
Councillor Mrs. ANDREWS.	„ Miss SPOONER.

**TUBERCULOSIS CARE SECTION.***Chairman:* Councillor BRADLEY.*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. H. A. GODDARD.

Alderman Mrs. HARRISON-HALL.	Mr. D. G. CATHRO.
Councillor FOSTER.	„ C. F. HOLT.
„ Miss SPOONER.	„ J. G. ROBINSON.

**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.***Chairman:* Alderman Mrs. HARRISON-HALL.*Vice-Chairman:* Councillor Mrs. DIXSON.

Alderman BELLAMY.	Councillor HOWES.
„ Mrs. PRICHARD.	„ Mrs. KENNEDY.
Councillor Mrs. BOWERMAN.	„ Mrs. REES.
„ Mrs. BOURNE.	Mrs. COATE.
„ BRADLEY.	Miss HAIG-BROWN.
„ Mrs. BROWN.	Mrs. DEAN.

**MATERNITY FINANCE SECTION.**

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee alternately, together with members of the Sub-Committee in rotation.

**GENERAL PURPOSES SUB-COMMITTEE.***Chairman:* Alderman BELLAMY.*Vice-Chairman:* Alderman Mrs. HARRISON-HALL.

Councillor BRADLEY.	Councillor Mrs. DIXSON.
„ CAPEL.	

**BLIND WELFARE COMMITTEE.***Chairman:* Alderman Mrs. HARRISON-HALL.*Vice-Chairman:* Councillor Mrs. LOWER.

Alderman BLACKLER.

Councillor PERRIMAN.

Councillor Mrs. BRANDT.

,, Mrs. REES.

,, Mrs. DIXSON.

,, WHATLEY.

,, Mrs. KENNEDY.

**MENTAL HEALTH COMMITTEE.***Chairman:* Councillor Mrs. BOWERMAN.*Vice-Chairman:* Alderman Mrs. PRICHARD.

Alderman Mrs. STEVENSON.

Councillor PERRIMAN.

Councillor Mrs. BROWN.

,, Miss SPOONER.

,, Sir E. F. BUZZARD.

,, YEAXLEE.

,, CRIPPS.

Mr. H. J. C. ALDEN.

,, CURRILL.

Miss M. IRVINE.

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NOTE.—The Mayor is *ex-officio* a member of all Committees.



# PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1944.

*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer and Administrative Tuberculosis Officer:*

G. C. WILLIAMS, O.B.E., M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer and Tuberculosis Officer:*

†R. J. TOLEMAN, M.B.E., M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Eng.).  
W. J. MOIR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.&H.

*Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Medical Supervisor of Midwives:*

M. FISHER, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.M.S.A., D.C.H.

*Assistant Medical Officers of Health:*

†A. MENZIES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edin.).  
N. ARCHER, M.D., D.P.H. (R.M.O. Isolation Hospital).  
J. KENT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Tuberculosis Officer (Consulting) to the Chest Clinics (part time):*

W. STOBIE, M.A. (Oxon), M.D., F.R.C.S., J.P.

*Assistant Tuberculosis Officer (part time):*

A. BURNS, M.B., B.Ch.

*Public Vaccinators:*

†L. H. BERTIE, M.A., M.B., B.Ch.  
A. LANGWILL, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), (Cowley Road Hospital).  
W. ARNOTT, M.B. (London Road Hospital).  
J. ROBERTS PATE, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.).

*Dental Surgeon (part time Maternity and Child Welfare):*

J. F. ALLIN, M.C., L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

*Veterinary Surgeon (part time):*

F. J. TAYLOR, M.R.C.V.S.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector; Sanitary Officer, Oxford University Delegacy of Lodgings:*

\* (b) (c) (e) (f) S. SWIFT, M.B.E.

*Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:*

\* (b) C. H. CLARKE.

*District Sanitary Inspectors:*

(a) (b) K. ENGLAND.	(a) E. M. REEVES (Miss), S.R.N., S.C.M.
(a) (b) (c) (d) H. H. DICKINSON, D.P.A., A.R.San.I.	(a) (b) (c) (d) J. SAGAR. (a) (b) (c) (d) C. REDFERN. Resigned August 1945.
(a) (b) (d) D. WATSON, A.R.San.I.	From September 1945. Vacant.
(a) (b) R. C. STENTIFORD, A.R.San.I.	
(a) (b) (c) (g) F. A. FAWCETT, A.M.I.S.E.	

\* Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.

(a) Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board.

(b) Meat and Food Inspectors' Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.

(c) Sanitary Science Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.

(d) Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.

(e) Sanitary Inspector's Advanced Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.

(f) Diploma in General Hygiene, Institute of Hygiene.

(g) Associate-Membership Certificate, Institute of Sanitary Engineers.

*Superintendent Health Visitor:*

- (a) (d) Miss M. J. JACKSON. Retired April 30th, 1944.  
 (a) (b) (c) (e) Miss D. BROWN. From July 3rd, 1944.

*Health Visitors (and School Nurses):*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (b) Miss D. FINUCANE.   | (a) (b) (c) (e) Miss W. PRATT.                            |
| (a) (b) Miss N. INGLE.  | (a) (b) (c) Miss G. DAVIES.                               |
| (a) (b) (c) Miss M. P. RICHARDS.                              | (a) (b) Mrs. E. FRANCIS.                                  |
| (a) (b) (c) Mrs. E. BOWLEY.                                   | (a) (b) (c) Miss I. PERRY. Resigned<br>October, 1944.     |
| (a) (b) (c) Miss K. PERRYER. Resigned<br>December 31st, 1944. | (a) (b) (c) Miss S. JONES.<br>(a) (b) (c) Miss R. Taylor. |

*Non Medical Supervisor of Midwives:*

- (a) (b) Miss P. V. NEEDHAM.

*Midwives:*

- |                         |                    |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Mrs. A. E. GODFREY. | (a) Miss G. TUCK.  |
| (a) F. ELDRIDGE.        | (a) Mrs. E. RICKS. |
| (a) (b) Miss P. PIKE.   |                    |
- (a) State Certified Midwife.  
 (b) State Registered Nurse.  
 (c) New Health Visitors' Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.  
 (d) Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Sanitary Inspector's Joint Board.  
 (e) State Registered Fever Nurse.

*Mental Health Visitor:*

Miss M. R. H. BUCK.

*Assistant Mental Health Visitor:*

VACANT.

*Matron, City Isolation Hospital:*

- (a) (b) (e) Miss L. STANLEY. House Cert.

*Supervisor of Blind Workshops:*

H. G. GIBBS.

*Home Teacher and Welfare Visitors to the Blind:*

- Miss M. HOLBOROW.  
 Miss U. G. ODGERS (Temporary).

*Chief Clerk and Vaccination Officer:*

H. G. ANNELY.

*Clerks:*

- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| † T. D. THOMSON.     | L. W. PEARMAN.   |
| Miss N. J. MARTIN.   | † K. H. STEVENS. |
| † Miss O. L. PROWSE. | † J. P. MULLARD. |
| † K. GOULD.          | Miss J. KING.    |
| Miss J. KERR.        | Miss M. WEAVER.  |
| Miss C. HAWKEN.      | † A. P. WALTON.  |
| Miss P. GOLDSWORTHY. | A. WARLAND.      |

*Disinfectors and Ambulance Drivers:*

- J. H. THOMAS.  
 † W. GILES.  
 A. J. PRATT.

† On National Service.



TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for 1944.

The Birth Rate of 18.82 is the highest recorded since 1912, and the Maternity and Child Welfare statistics are, generally, very satisfactory. The Infant Mortality Rate 24.35 is the second lowest recorded, the lowest recorded being in 1939 when it was 22.68.

It is now possible to give the population figures for the war years as supplied by the Registrar General. It will be noted there is an estimated increase of 6,000 in the population of the City since 1938.

Infectious Diseases caused very little trouble during the year under review and this is reflected by the decrease in admissions to the Isolation Hospital.

The figures for Diphtheria Immunization are very satisfactory and it will be noted that no immunized child contracted Diphtheria.

The temporary Nurses Training School at the Slade Isolation Hospital had a very successful year and it is to be hoped that the General Nursing Council will allow the Hospital to continue as a Training School.

There was an increase in the number of notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis but this is probably due to earlier diagnosis and no less than 39 inward transfers from other areas. There were fewer deaths than in 1943. The attendances at the Chest Clinics show a great increase—2882 against 1853 in 1943. A special drive was made during the year to obtain the examination of contacts of existing patients.

The Venereal Diseases figures are not so satisfactory as they show an increase over the figures for 1943, and the illegitimate birth rate is also higher. The future cannot be viewed with complacency.

Lectures and Demonstrations were given by members of the staff on many subjects and the demand is rapidly increasing.

Finally, I should like to thank the staff of the Public Health Department for their work under difficult and arduous conditions and especially to thank Miss M. J. Jackson, the Senior Health Visitor, who retired on April 30th after 27 years' service in Oxford. She can look back on her work for the City with pride and satisfaction, and we wish her many years of happiness in her well earned retirement.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. C. WILLIAMS

*Medical Officer of Health.*





VITAL STATISTICS OF THE CITY OF OXFORD DURING 1944  
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Popula- tion estimated to Middle of each year  2	Births			Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net deaths belonging to the District			
		Uncor- rected No	Nett				of Non- residents registered in the District	of Resi- dents not registered in the District	Under 1 year		At all ages	
			No	Rate	No	Rate			No	Rate per 1000 Nett Births	No	Rate
1	2	4	5	6	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1911	53,148		1013	19.05	747	14.05	102	42	109	107.6	687	12.92
1912	53,548		1026	19.16	672	12.55	91	41	71	69.2	622	11.61
1913	53,948		951	17.62	703	13.03	87	22	79	83.07	638	11.82
1914	54,348		911	16.8	755	13.89	133	30	66	72.4	652	11.99
1915	54,478		865	15.79	777	14.19	142	37	62	71.6	672	12.27
1916	55,148		881	15.97	697	12.64	166	78	59	66.9	609	11.04
1917	*59,193		656	11.08	756	14.23	150	104	57	86.9	710	13.37
	53,104											
1918	*55,472		700	12.62	987	19.94	204	94	44	62.8	877	17.71
	49,508											
1919	*60,071		796	13.25	714	12.38	117	89	47	59.0	686	11.98
	57,666											
1920	59,963		1083	18.06	635	10.59	93	69	60	55.4	611	10.19
1921	56,400	957	929	16.47	681	12.07	124	42	34	36.6	598	10.63
1922	56,510	982	902	15.96	812	14.37	153	62	54	59.8	721	12.75
1923	56,920	997	876	15.39	699	12.28	157	49	39	44.5	594	10.43
1924	57,260	1052	878	15.30	826	14.42	163	21	46	52.4	685	11.94
1925	57,090	1079	882	15.45	815	14.27	190	50	44	49.88	677	11.85
1926	56,800	1072	852	15.00	813	14.31	194	69	51	59.8	691	12.16
1927	57,050	1079	848	14.86	847	14.84	194	71	40	47.17	743	13.02
1928	60,800	1162	836	13.75	766	12.59	204	73	32	38.27	634	10.44
1929	*70,730	1265	1017	14.37	1082	15.30	216	52	65	63.91	918	13.00
	70,590											
1930	*74,000	1380	1159	15.66	966	13.08	211	48	47	40.55	803	10.87
	73,810											
1931	*80,810	1427	1216	15.04	1005	12.48	195	57	54	44.4	867	10.76
	80,530											
1932	81,260	1397	1114	13.71	1054	12.97	212	49	69	62.94	891	10.96
1933	83,410	1460	1140	13.67	1086	13.02	220	59	37	32.46	925	11.09
1934	85,800	1578	1200	13.98	1104	12.87	280	42	54	45.00	866	10.09
1935	88,200	1748	1344	15.24	1130	12.81	289	52	41	30.51	893	10.12
1936	90,140	1787	1379	15.30	1153	12.79	299	62	62	44.96	916	10.16
1937	92,440	1779	1343	14.53	1193	12.90	297	57	49	36.48	953	10.31
1938	94,094	1867	1438	15.28	1128	12.00	300	44	51	35.47	872	9.27
1939	96,200	1966	1340	14.02	1248	13.97	397	55	31	22.68	906	9.87
1940	96,570	2417	1401	14.51	1608	16.65	484	79	62	40.39	1203	12.45
1941	106,900	3144	1506	14.09	1584	14.82	520	64	57	34.25	1136	10.63
1942	104,600	3124	1612	15.41	1480	14.51	519	59	54	33.5	1020	9.75
1943	103,900	3166	1676	16.13	1510	14.53	482	66	55	32.82	1094	10.53
1944	100,370	3554	1889	18.82	1484	14.78	566	60	46	24.35	978	9.74

\* Population birth rate.

City Extended 1st April, 1929.

## SECTION I

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Rateable Value 1944, £990,677.

Population (estimated mid-year 1944), 100,370.

Sum represented by a penny rate, 1944, £4,032.

Number of inhabited houses, 1944, 23,877.

Total cost of all Public Health Services, 1944, £96,429 gross; £72,071 net.

## Extracts from Vital Statistics. 1944.

			<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Live Births	{ Legitimate		1749	920	829	} Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 18.82.
	{ Illegitimate		140	77	63	
Stillbirths	..	..	38	17	21	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births), 19.72.
Deaths	..	..	978	454	524	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 9.74.

## Deaths from Maternal causes—

	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births</i>
Puerperal Sepsis	1	.52
Other Maternal causes	1	.52
	—	—
	2	1.04
	==	==

Infant deaths under one year per 1,000 live births, 24.35.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	183
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 yrs.)	..	..	..	2



# CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE CITY OF OXFORD DURING 1944.

(Table of Registrar General.)

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	45-	65-
ALL CAUSES .. .. .	978	46	21	11	80	232	588
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Cerebro Spinal Fever .. ..	3	—	2	—	—	1	—
3 Scarlet Fever .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
4 Whooping Cough .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
5 Diphtheria .. .. .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .. .. .	40	1	1	—	25	9	4
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	7	—	1	2	2	2	—
8 Syphilitic Diseases .. ..	11	1	—	—	1	4	5
9 Influenza .. .. .	19	—	—	—	2	2	15
10 Measles .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Acute Polio-Myelitis and Polio Encephalitis .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
12 Acute Inf. Encephalitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Cancer of Buc. Cav. and Oesoph. (M) Uterus (F) .. .. .	22	—	—	—	2	8	12
14 Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	21	—	—	—	—	7	14
15 Cancer of Breast .. .. .	26	—	—	—	1	16	9
16 Cancer of all other sites .. ..	114	—	1	2	2	52	57
17 Diabetes .. .. .	7	—	—	—	—	2	5
18 Intra-cranial vascular lesions ..	114	—	—	—	2	20	92
19 Heart Disease .. .. .	235	—	—	—	9	45	181
20 Other Diseases of the Circulatory System .. .. .	47	—	—	—	2	7	38
21 Bronchitis .. .. .	38	2	—	1	—	11	24
22 Pneumonia .. .. .	47	7	3	—	4	6	27
23 Other Resp. Diseases .. ..	10	—	—	—	3	3	4
24 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ..	11	—	—	—	—	3	8
25 Diarrhoea under 2 years .. ..	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
26 Appendicitis .. .. .	2	1	—	—	—	—	1
27 Other digestive diseases .. ..	28	—	1	—	3	10	14
28 Nephritis .. .. .	23	—	—	—	2	7	14
29 Puerperal and Post-abortive sepsis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
30 Other maternal causes .. ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
31 Premature Birth .. .. .	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
32 Con. malformation. Birth injuries. Inf. diseases .. .. .	19	15	2	—	—	1	1
33 Suicide .. .. .	5	—	—	—	2	2	1
34 Road Traffic Accidents .. ..	13	—	1	2	5	3	2
35 Other Violence .. .. .	26	4	4	—	3	2	13
36 All other causes .. .. .	72	3	3	3	7	9	47

The deaths of Oxford residents registered away from Oxford are included in, and the deaths of non-residents registered in Oxford are excluded from, the Oxford net deaths.

The following table shows the deaths from Cancer by age distribution:

1944

	All Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	45-	65-
Male .. .. .	79	—	—	1	2	35	41
Female .. .. .	104	—	1	1	3	48	51
Total .. .. .	183	—	1	2	5	83	92

Analysis of deaths from cancer in 1944 according to the site of the disease:

	MALE						FEMALE					
Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	45-	65-	0-	1-	5-	15-	45-	65-
Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M) }	—	—	—	1	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uterus (F) .. }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
Stomach & Duodenum	—	—	—	—	3	7	—	—	—	—	4	7
Breast .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16	9
All other sites ..	—	—	1	1	28	27	—	1	1	1	24	30
	—	—	1	2	35	41	—	1	1	3	48	51



## SECTION II

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

1. **Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.**

See pages 7 and 8.

2. **Laboratory Facilities.**

All Public Health bacteriological investigations are undertaken by the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service. A central laboratory of this service is housed in Oxford in the University School of Pathology, South Parks Road (Tel. No. 47884). The service has been a great boon to the Public Health Medical Officer and the General Practitioner, and it is to be hoped that a permanent service run on these lines will be available after the war.

3. **Ambulance Services.**

Two ambulances are kept at the City Police Station, and are under the control of the Watch Committee. The Civil Defence ambulances also help with the removal of the sick.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade run an ambulance service that is available at all times.

4. **Nursing in the Home.**

The Oxford District Nurses Association is responsible for all domiciliary nursing services, and the following table shows the amount of work the association does on behalf of the City Council. For these services the Association is paid a grant of £200 which is made up as follows:—£100 for the Maternity and Child Welfare services, and £100 for the home nursing of the aged and infirm and necessitous patients who are the responsibility of the Public Assistance Committee. The work of the District Nurses is difficult and arduous, and no praise is too high for the work they do.

**Oxford District Nurses:**

<i>Category of patients</i>						<i>Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Infectious Diseases:							
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	53	1,199
Whooping Cough		..	..	..	..	1	1
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	2	29
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	20	333
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	21	991
Mumps	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Maternity							
Maternity	..	..	..	..	..	17	178
Miscarriages	..	..	..	..	..	54	625
Children under 5 years		..	..	..	..	233	2,251
Evacuees	..	..	..	..	..	43	1,021
						<hr/>	<hr/>
						445	6,632
						<hr/>	<hr/>

**5. Treatment Centres and Clinics.**

The following list gives the days and times of opening of the Centres and Clinics.

The accommodation of some of the Centres and Clinics leaves much to be desired.

**PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES OF THE CITY****Maternity and Child Welfare Department***Infant Welfare*

<i>Centres</i>	<i>District</i>		
Headington	Bury Knowle, High Street, Old Headington	Wednesday	2—4 p.m.
		Thursday	2—4 p.m.
Cowley	St. Francis' Hall, Cowley	Wednesday	2—4 p.m.
Cowley and Iffley	Congregational Church, Cowley	Friday	2—4 p.m.
	Donnington School, Henley Ave.	Tuesday	2—4 p.m.
		Wednesday	2—4 p.m.
East Oxford	The Health Centre, Cowley Road	Monday	2—4 p.m.
		Friday	2—4 p.m.
South Oxford	Church Room, Canning Crescent	Tuesday	2—4 p.m.
St. Aldate's	Rectory Room, Pembroke Street	Friday	2—4 p.m.
Jericho	Radcliffe Maternity Home, Walton Street	Tuesday	2—4 p.m.
Summertown	Northern House, South Parade	Wednesday	2—4 p.m.
Marston	Church Hall, Main Road, New Marston	Wednesday	2—4 p.m.
		Thursday	2—4 p.m.
Wolvercote	Village Hall, Wolvercote	Thursday	2—4 p.m.



Children's Consultation Centre—Clinic for sick children. Radcliffe Infirmary—Thursday, 2 p.m.—by appointment.

Ante-Natal Department—Ante-Natal Clinics are held as follows:—

East Oxford Health Centre, Cowley Road	Tuesday	9.30 a.m.
Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Department	Monday	2 p.m.
	Wednesday	10.30 a.m.
	Thursday	2 p.m.
	Friday	2 p.m.
School Medical Room, 60 St. Aldate's	Thursday	9.30 a.m.
Bury Knowle, High Street, Old Headington	Friday	9.30 a.m.
Donnington School, Henley Avenue	Monday	2 p.m.
	Wednesday	9.30 a.m.

### Immunisation

Immunisation Clinics are held as follows:—

Donnington School, Henley Avenue	Tuesday	10 a.m.
Northern House, South Parade	Thursday	10.30 a.m.
School Medical Room, 60 St. Aldate's	Saturday	10 a.m.

also on application at Infant Welfare Centres.

### Dental Department

A Dental Clinic for expectant and nursing mothers and children of pre-school age is held every Saturday morning at 9.30 a.m. at 60 St. Aldate's, Donnington School, and Bury Knowle. Appointments must be made at a Welfare Centre or the Public Health Department.

### Tuberculosis Department

Clinics:—

Radcliffe Infirmary, Tuesdays at 5 p.m., Fridays at 11 a.m.  
Osler Pavilion, Thursday at 11 a.m. (for Headington patients).

### Venereal Diseases Department

Clinics are held at the Radcliffe Infirmary as follows:—

<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Wednesdays 6 p.m.	Mondays 6 p.m.
Saturdays 3 p.m.	Wednesdays 3 p.m.

### School Medical Department

Minor Ailments Clinics:—

East Oxford Health Centre, Cowley Road	Monday	9.15 a.m.
Donnington School, Henley Avenue	Monday	9.15 a.m.
	Friday	9.15 a.m.
The Poplars First Aid Post, Fernhill Road	Wednesday	9.15 a.m.
60 St. Aldate's	Tuesday	9.15 a.m.
	Friday	9.15 a.m.

Headington Council School, Margaret Road	Monday	9.15 a.m.
	Thursday	9.15 a.m.
Northern House, South Parade, Summer-town	Tuesday	9.15 a.m.
	Thursday	9.15 a.m.
Mission Hall, Ferry Road, New Marston	Wednesday	9.15 a.m.

Clinic for Delicate School Children (School Medical Service) is held at the Radcliffe Infirmary on Tuesday at 11 a.m.

Educational (Child Guidance) Clinic:—

Northern House, South Parade—Mondays at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. (by appointment only).

Dental Clinics—at 60 St. Aldate's, Bury Knowle, and Donnington, open daily from 9 a.m.—5.30 p.m.; and cases by appointment. Open on Saturdays from 9 a.m.—12 noon for emergency cases.

Ophthalmic and Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics:—

Diseases of the Eyes—and Ear, Nose and Throat—are treated at the Eye Hospital, Walton Street, and at the Radcliffe Infirmary respectively. Children are recommended for treatment by the School Medical Officer.

## 6. Poor Law Medical Out relief.

Since the war the work of the part-time District Medical Officer who is on War Service has been undertaken by 5 of his colleagues who reside in different parts of the City.

## 7. Midwives.

The scheme under the Midwives Act, 1936, adopted by the City Council in 1937 has worked satisfactorily during the year, and there have been no changes in the staff.

## 8. Emergency Obstetric Service.

See Maternity and Child Welfare Section.

## 9. Hospitals—Public and Voluntary.

The Oxford and District Joint Hospitals Board co-ordinates the policy in regard to the work of all the Hospitals in the District, and is in turn represented on the Oxford, Berkshire and Buckinghamshire Regional Hospitals Council. There is no doubt that the Joint Hospital Board fills a very real need in bringing together the Local Authorities, and Voluntary Hospital Managements to arrange for the best hospital service possible in the area.

The following table gives a summary of the capacity of the Hospitals and institutions in the City.



## SUMMARY OF THE WORK AND CAPACITY OF THE CITY'S PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

Management of Hospital	Name and Address	Type of Hospital or Institution	Available Beds	If used by persons living outside Oxford	Notes
Voluntary Committee	Radcliffe Infirmary, Woodstock Road	General Teaching Hospital	491	Yes	16 paying beds, in addition there are 136 Reserve Beds for War-time emergency
"	(Radcliffe) Osler Pavilion, Manor Road, Headington	Tuberculosis	52	Yes	The City maintains 26 beds for City patients
"	(Radcliffe) Sunnyside, Manor Road, Headington	i. T.B. ii. Recovery	25 17	No Yes	City maintains 25 beds
"	Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Home, Walton Street	Maternity	69	Yes	Includes 7 beds for paying patients. The City makes an annual grant towards cost
"	Rycote Park, nr. Wheatley, Oxon	Children	40	Yes	
"	Wingfield Morris Hospital, Old Road, Headington	Orthopaedic	209	Yes	Includes 29 beds for paying patients
"	Oxford Eye Hospital, Walton Street	Eye	41	Yes	
"	Warneford Mental Hospital, Warneford Lane, Headington	Private Registered Mental Hospital	144	Yes	
Joint Committee	Oxford City & County Mental Hospital, Littlemore	Public Mental Hospital	681	Yes	In addition 240 beds are used as a Military Hospital
"	Borocourt, Peppard, Oxon	Institute for Mental Defectives	400	Yes	
City Council	Cowley Road Infirmary, Cowley Road, Oxford	Poor Law Infirmary	157	No	In addition 120 beds are used for an E.M.S. Hospital
"	London Road Infirmary, London Road, Headington	Poor Law Infirmary	87	No	
"	City Isolation Hospital, The Slade, Headington	Fever	80	Yes	With an emergency capacity of 90 beds
"	Old Isolation Hospital, Abingdon Road, Oxford	"	58	Yes	
"	Smallpox Hospital, Garsington, Oxon	Smallpox	9		Basis of 144 sq. ft. per bed





## 10. The Oxford and District Public Medical Service.

This service is a voluntary extension of the Medical Service already available under the National Health Insurance Acts. At present under those Acts an insured person is entitled to medical attention, but his dependants are not.

## 11. Bureau of Health and Sickness Records.

A Bureau has been established in Oxford under the auspices of the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Regional Hospitals Council, and is accommodated at the Nuffield Institute of Social Medicine. The immediate aim of the Bureau is to collect information about health and sickness, and to place tabulated results at the disposal of experts, who will investigate them in relation to such factors as age, sex, social and economic status and environment, the results of special forms of treatment and so on. The City Council has agreed to place at the disposal of the Bureau such records of health and sickness as it can provide.

## 12. Welfare of the Blind.

Registration:						Male	Female
New Cases	..	..	..	..	..	5	6
Inward Transfers	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Outward	„	..	..	..	..	2	—
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	2	7
Decertified	..	..	..	..	..	2	—

The number of blind persons in the City registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920, with the age and incidence of blindness, is shown by the following tables:—

REGISTRATION.				AGE INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS.			
Age period	M.	F.	Total	Age period	M.	F.	Total
0—	—	1	1	0—	9	8	17
5—	—	—	—	1—	1	4	5
16—	3	—	3	5—	5	3	8
21—	10	7	17	10—	5	3	8
40—	7	7	14	20—	8	5	13
50—	19	18	37	30—	7	6	13
65—	6	11	17	40—	9	6	15
70 & over	22	28	50	50—	9	12	21
Unknown	—	—	—	60—	4	14	18
				70 & over	6	10	16
				Unknown	4	1	5
Total	67	72	139	Total	67	72	139

### **Domiciliary Assistance to Unemployable Blind Persons.**

Domiciliary assistance to unemployable and other necessitous blind persons continued to be paid under the Scheme which came into operation on November 1st, 1943.

### **Social.**

In the summer a day's excursion by river steamer was arranged. Lunch and tea were provided. A Christmas tree and entertainment was also held.

## **REPORT BY MISS M. R. H. BUCK.**

SENIOR MENTAL HEALTH VISITOR.

1944.

*Mental Deficiency Acts 1913, 1927.*

*Mental Treatment Act 1930.*

### **Registration.**

During the year the following cases were registered:—

Mental Deficiency	..	..	..	26
Mental Treatment	..	..	..	387
Educational Clinic	..	..	..	67

### **Training.**

There are 36 names on the books of the Occupation Centre, of whom 33 are under Statutory Supervision.

### **Supervision.**

There are 126 cases under Statutory Supervision, and 130 under Voluntary Supervision.

### **Institutional Care.**

There are 148 cases in institutions (66 males and 82 females). 39 patients are on licence (18 males and 21 females).

Of the 148 cases at present in institutions, 92 are at Borocourt.

With regard to the institutional situation, there is a very urgent need for children's accommodation. The young low-grade defective is very difficult to manage in the home, and the mothers frequently break down under the strain and are unable to give adequate care and attention to their normal children owing to the continual needs of the defective. It is to be hoped that at the first possible moment the Joint Board will make due provision for the children. The present need at Borocourt is for 50 children's beds.



**Guardianship.**

There are 17 cases under guardianship (4 males and 13 females).

**Notifications from the Education Committee.**

Nine new cases have been notified during the year; of these 7 (1 boy and 6 girls) have been placed under Statutory Supervision, 1 boy left the area, and 1 boy has not yet been dealt with. There has been a steady fall in the number of children notified during the last few years, possibly due in part to War conditions. The Mental Deficiency Act Committee hope that it will be possible to remedy this state of affairs in the future so that the children requiring the special care and training provided by the Act may be able to avail themselves of it. The Occupation Centre has a full trained and efficient staff, and it seems a pity that they should not be dealing with all those children for whom such training is desirable.

**Mental Treatment Act.**

The adult cases from both Littlemore and the Radcliffe Clinic are now dealt with by the Psychiatric Social Worker, who works in close co-operation with the Mental Health Visitor and uses the office both for keeping records and for interviewing patients. This appears to be a satisfactory arrangement, since it keeps the unity of the Mental Health services and makes it possible for the Mental Health Visitor to deal with anything which may arise during the absence of the Psychiatric Social Worker.

## SECTION III

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

**Smallpox:** There were no cases of Smallpox in Oxford during 1944, and the Isolation Hospital at Garsington was not opened throughout the year. It was, however, prepared for immediate use in June when several cases of smallpox occurred in Middlesex and Oxford residents were known contacts.

**Scarlet Fever.** 275 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year. On the whole the disease was the mild type, and serious complications were very few. There was one death in the 1—5 age group.

**Diphtheria.** 11 cases of diphtheria were notified during the year. Two were military patients; three were genuine cases of clinical diphtheria in Oxford residents, two were genuine cases of clinical diphtheria in children who had come to Oxford from the North, incubating the disease; three proved to be temporary diphtheria carriers during an attack of streptococcal tonsillitis, and the remaining one was notified and admitted to hospital as a case of diphtheria on clinical grounds, but the diagnosis was discarded on the subsequent progress of the patient and the persistently negative throat swab examinations. No case of diphtheria occurred in an immunised child, although one of the diphtheria carriers was an immunised child aged 3 years. The three children of school age who had the disease were all unimmunised. In each case the parents reported that they had refused immunisation. Two of these children died, but as one was a temporary visitor the death was transferred by the Registrar General to the Borough from which she came, and only one death was returned for the City of Oxford in this year.

**Immunisation against Diphtheria.** On December 31st 1944, 73% of the under 5 year olds and 70% of the 5—15's had been immunised, as against 66.64% of the 5 year olds in 1943, and 69.03% children of school age.

**Typhoid.** There were no notifications of this disease during the year.

**Pneumonia.** 57 cases were notified, but the Registrar General attributes 47 deaths to this disease, so it is obvious that many cases still remain un-notified.



**Cerebro-Spinal Fever.** 5 cases were notified during the year. Two of these were admitted to the City Isolation Hospital and both recovered, although one patient is still under treatment for peripheral neuritis of both arms. There were three fatal cases, two of which were notified by the Radcliffe Infirmary, and the diagnosis of the third was only confirmed after a Post Mortem examination.

**Acute Polio-Myelitis.** Seven City cases were notified during 1944. All of these recovered satisfactorily. There was one death in the 15—45 age group attributed to the City in the Registrar General's returns. This was a case of encephalitis, which after P.M. was confirmed as Polio-encephalitis.

**Dysentery.** 28 cases of dysentery were notified. All were mild infections due to Sonne's bacillus.

**Erysipelas.** 28 cases were notified, of these 10 were treated in the City Hospital.

**Measles.** There was an unusually low incidence of measles in the City during the year. only 136 cases were notified, most of which occurred in the last three months of the year when the incidence was steadily rising to the epidemic level of early 1945.

**Whooping Cough.** 575 cases were notified, of which only one case was fatal, an infant of 7 months succumbed to bilateral bronchopneumonia complicating the Whooping Cough.

Notifications of Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) received in the City during 1944.

		NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED IN THE WHOLE DISTRICT (INCLUDING MILITARY CASES)										TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES IN EACH WARD					
		Age Groups: Male & Female															
		Sex	0—	1—	3—	5—	10—	15—	25—	Totals at all ages		North	West	South	East	Headington & Marston	Cowley & Itney
										M.	F.						
Measles ..	..	M	3	21	12	16	5	6	1	64	—	9	7	33	7	27	28
		F	1	23	19	15	1	5	8	—	—	119	22	22	45	186	135
Whooping Cough ..	..	M	22	50	74	105	10	1	—	262	—	—	46	22	45	186	135
		F	22	73	90	101	11	7	9	—	—	25	15	39	36	42	78
Scarlet Fever ..	..	M	—	6	17	45	19	6	5	98	—	—	40	2	—	—	—
		F	1	6	33	72	38	16	11	—	—	—	4	2	—	1	4
Diphtheria ..	..	M	—	1	—	1	1	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			0—	5—	15—	45—	65—										
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	..	M	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	5	—	1	—	1	—
		F	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis		M	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	..	M	3	4	11	12	4	—	—	34	—	3	8	1	5	19	20
		F	2	4	6	4	7	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	14	16
Erysipelas ..	..	M	—	1	5	3	7	—	—	16	—	4	6	1	—	—	—
		F	1	1	8	11	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	..	M	5	4	5	1	—	—	—	16	—	1	2	—	2	1	13
		F	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	..	F	—	—	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	37	1	6	24	9
Totals ..	..									511	730	175	101	100	102	320	307

## THE WORK OF THE NEW ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The following table shows the number of admissions and discharges to the New Isolation Hospital during 1944:—

	In Hosp. 1.1.44	Ad- mitted	Dis- charged	Died	In Hosp. 31.12.44
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	13	267	253	—	27
Scarlet Fever Observations ..	3	41	44	—	—
Diphtheria .. .. .	2	8	5	2	3
Diphtheria Observations ..	—	50	50	—	—
Tuberculosis .. .. .	—	4	3	1	—
A.P.M. .. .. .	—	7	5	2	—
A.P.M. Observations .. .. }	—	3	3	—	—
Pneumonia .. .. .	—	2	—	2	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .	16	63	70	1	8
Mumps .. .. .	1	67	65	—	3
Measles .. .. .	—	68	64	—	4
Scabies and Impetigo .. ..	—	5	5	—	—
Chickenpox .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .. }	—	8	6	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .. }	—	8	8	—	—
Observations .. .. .	—	8	8	—	—
Dysentery (Sonne and Flex) ..	2	35	37	—	—
Erysipelas .. .. .	—	21	21	—	—
? Para-Typhoid B. .. ..	—	1	1	—	—
? Typhoid .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
German Measles .. .. .	—	173	170	—	3
Others .. .. .	5	58	59	—	4
Totals .. .. .	43	889	870	9	53

### The City Isolation Hospital.

The greatest number of patients in on any day ..	69
„ smallest .. .. .	30
„ average .. .. .	50.2

The table illustrates the variety of diseases which are nursed in the hospital, and emphasises the usefulness of ample cubicle accommodation.

Three operations for mastoid and a laparotomy in a case of peritonitis following dysentery were performed in the hospital during the year.

The Hospital continued its work as a Training School for Nurses taking the Fevers Certificate. 6 junior nurses passed their Preliminary State Examination, and 11 senior nurses passed their final examination and became certificated Fever Nurses.

Medical Students continued to attend for instruction in the diagnosis and treatment of Infectious disease.



Admissions and Discharges of the Old Isolation Hospital, Abingdon Road,  
during 1944.

	In Hosp. 1.1.44	Ad- mitted	Dis- charged	Died	In Hosp. 31.12.44
Scabies .. .. }	7	215	218	—	4
Impetigo .. .. }	9	43	33	12	7
Tuberculosis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Strep. Carriers .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .. ..	—	22	22	—	—
Chickenpox .. ..	—	17	17	—	—
Ringworm .. ..	—	3	2	—	1
German Measles .. ..					
Totals .. ..	16	300	292	12	12

Greatest number in on any day	..	..	..	40
Smallest number in on any day	..	..	..	14
Average number in on any day	..	..	..	23.3

This hospital has again served as a very useful ancillary to the Slade, especially with the treatment of Scabies and Impetigo, as shown in the above table.

## SECTION IV

## TUBERCULOSIS.

The report for 1943 dealt in some detail with the Tuberculosis Allowance Scheme brought into force in September, 1943. In order to give some idea of its effect, many of the statistics up to July, 1944, were quoted. The present report will, therefore, duplicate some of these.

It will be seen from the statistics that the number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis has increased during the year, while the number of deaths has declined slightly. It is to be hoped that this indicates that cases of tuberculosis are being discovered at an earlier stage, though the figures are no more than suggestive at the moment. The number of non-pulmonary notifications and deaths has shown an encouraging fall.

**Staff.** (See 1943 report).

**Clinical work.** Clinics are held at the Radcliffe Infirmary on Tuesdays, from 5—6.30 p.m. and Fridays 10.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m. and at the Osler on Thursday mornings at 11 a.m.

**Attendances.**

New Cases = 638	}	Total 2427.
Old cases = 1789		

Total attendances including more than one attendance by the same patient = 2882.

The numbers attending the clinics have increased considerably over 1943 and in the same way the number of X-rays taken has increased from 554 to 814. This increase is partly attributable to the new scheme of tuberculosis allowances which has had its first complete year in operation, and, also, to an increase in the number of contacts of tuberculosis patients who have been asked to attend the clinics for examination and X-ray.

These subsequently attend at regular intervals so long as the contact exists, and for some time after. The response to this request has on the whole been good.

**Care of the patient at home.** This falls mainly on family doctors and the tuberculosis nurse, though the tuberculosis officers visit patients at the doctor's request, also, some patients unable to attend the clinics and in other cases where conditions are such that the nurse recommends a visit. The nurse paid an average of 227 home visits a month to advise

on general health problems and to encourage contacts to attend. Visits are also paid by the Almoner.

**Institutional Treatment.** Most new cases of tuberculosis are admitted to the Osler Pavilion for treatment, and doubtful cases to Sunnyside for observation. During the month following their discharge they attend the chest clinic and are there kept under observation and their fitness to start work again is gauged.

**Welfare Work.** The aim of the Welfare Department is to enable the patient to take the fullest possible advantage of clinical advice and treatment provided. Moreover the commonest cause of non-cooperation is financial worry. This can be alleviated by granting Maintenance, Discretionary, and Special Allowances under the Ministry of Health Scheme for the tuberculous, also, free milk. The Care Committee, help with clothing, bedding, convalescence, holidays, extra nourishment, removal expenses, fares and any other extraordinary applications which may be received.

The Rehabilitation statistics are as follows:

Number who returned after treatment to the same work	..	..	16
Number who were found different work	..	..	24
One patient was retrained.			

**Occupational Therapy.** Patients in the Osler, Sunnyside, and out-patients continued to receive handicraft instructions. The Handicraft Teacher also visited Cold Arbour one day a week. Last Christmas a sale of work was held which was a great success.

**Clerical work.** This is carried out as described in the 1943 report. The tuberculosis clerk and an assistant are responsible for all records and the waiting lists for the different institutions. Every patient on the notification and observation registers has three records, (a) a file kept at the chest clinic, (b) a health visitor's card, and (c) a dispensary card for statistical purposes.

The extra work incurred in dealing with ex-service patients continues, also the preparation of the monthly report for the Care Committee. The assistant tuberculosis clerk works mainly for the almoner, keeping her separate records in order, typing her letters and looking after the allowances paid to the patients.

#### **Allowance Statistics for 1944.**

47 different people received statutory allowances under the Ministry of Health Scheme.

14 different people received chronic allowances through the Public Assistance Committee.



Average time on allowances (including chronic cases) = 15 weeks.

Amount spent on allowances during the year = £1977 1s. 1d.

### Care Committee Statistics.

Balance on 31st December, 1944 = £372.

Amount of money collected = £343.

Amount of money spent = £114.

In addition general help and advice about particular personal problems is available from the Almoner at the clinic and at the Public Health Department. Patients are put in touch with the Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's family Association, British Legion, the Red Cross, legal advice or any other voluntary or statutory case working authority. In many instances visits are paid to the home.

In conclusion the Welfare Department shares in responsibility for rehabilitation of the patient. In this sphere the work is liaison between the medical officers, patient and rehabilitation officers of the Labour Exchange. In addition much intensive case work is undertaken in this connection.

---

The accommodation now available to City patients is as follows:—

Osler Pavilion	..	..	..	..	..	26 beds
Sunnyside	..	..	..	..	..	25 „
Old Isolation Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	9 „
Wingfield-Morris Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	as required
Other institutions	..	..	..	..	..	„

### Statistics.

New notifications—Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	129
Non-pulmonary	..	..	..	..	29
Deaths—Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	40
Non-pulmonary	..	..	..	..	7
Notified cases on Tuberculosis Register on December 31st—					
Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	360
Non-pulmonary	..	..	..	..	137
Attendances at Chest Clinics	..	..	..	..	2882
X-rays	..	..	..	..	814
(patients are X-rayed at a special session held at the Osler Pavilion on Tuesdays of each week, by appointment only)					

Extra Nourishment—the number of patients receiving free milk on December 31st was .. .. . 28

(N.B. Under the new scheme whereby income is taken into account and a doctor's certificate has to be obtained, a number of people who had hitherto received milk proved ineligible).

### NEW CASES AND MORTALITY: 1944.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1 ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
1—5 ..	1	—	2	1	1	—	1	—
5—10 ..	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	2
10—15 ..	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—
15—20 ..	5	2	2	—	2	—	1	—
20—25 ..	19	14	2	3	3	4	—	—
25—35 ..	17	22	1	2	5	4	1	—
35—45 ..	11	8	1	2	4	2	—	—
45—55 ..	9	5	1	1	5	—	1	—
55—65 ..	6	2	—	2	2	2	1	—
65 & upwards	3	2	—	1	3	1	—	—
Totals ..	72	57	14	15	26	14	5	2

### HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA.

The following table shows the number of patients who received Institutional treatment during 1944:

Institution	Notified Cases				Observation Cases				Total
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Osler Pavilion and Sunnyside ..	55	40	—	4	22	50	11	12	194
Old Hospital .. .. .	26	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	40
Wingfield-Morris .. .. .	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	5
Other Hospitals .. .. .	12	7	1	—	1	—	1	—	22

## NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

### Venereal Diseases.

The Clinic at the Radcliffe Infirmary has been conducted on the same lines as usual, and the following is the report for the year ended December 31st, 1944:—

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Patients on books, January 1st .. .. .	272	169
New applicants for treatment .. .. .	351	329
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	623	498
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Ceased to attend during the year:—		
1. After completion of treatment and final tests of cure, or after diagnosis as non-venereal .. .. .	217	228
2. After completion of treatment, but before final tests .. .. .	16	13
3. Before completion of treatment .. .. .	22	17
4. Transferred to other Centres or Institutions or private practitioners .. .. .	82	50
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .. .. .	337	308
	<hr/>	<hr/>

City Patients on books on December 31st, 1944 .. 286 194

The total attendance in 1944 was 6650 against 8,516 in 1943, against 8,404 in 1942, 5,347 in 1941, 3,894 in 1940, 3,380 in 1939, 4,308 in 1938, 5,702 in 1937, 4,653 in 1936 and 3,339 in 1935.

During the year 35 patients were admitted for treatment or observation, the total number of "in-patient" days being 540.

The number of pathological examinations made in respect of City patients was 3,941.

### V.D. Almoner's Report for 1944.

The Almoner has spent fifteen months now in the Women's V.D. Clinic and the early spadework has resulted in an accepted position and an established routine.

It has been possible to help patients on a practical level: for instance, a young housewife wished to start life afresh among strangers after a domestic tragedy, and had never earned a living or left home before; with the almoner's assistance she undertook a Ministry of Labour training course in the Home Counties, continuing her treatment in a neighbouring town, and is now beginning her first job in a new district; several women who have for years refused various necessary operations through fear or domestic difficulties have happened to attend the Clinic, and discussions of ways and means have led them to overcome their doubts and have the appropriate hospital treatment. But for the most part the need has been for friendly support and steady encouragement during strain and



loneliness, and the most satisfactory results have been in watching particular women recovering their balance and setting their affairs in order.

A major task is still the careful observation of attendances, followed by swift action if lapses occur. Usually a minimum of 4 attendances spread over 2 to 3 months is required for certainty that a new patient has no infection. A woman with gonorrhoea must attend at least 6 times and usually more, and a woman with syphilis is fortunate indeed if she needs to attend only 50 times over 3 years. The difficulty of keeping in touch with women, who notice no symptoms and whose first alarm has died down, can be imagined. Of the 462 who have attended during 1944, 211 have been City residents. The average number on the City books at any one moment is 90, and at the end of 1944 the current cases could be analysed thus:— 55 sy., 4 cong. sy., 9 Gc., 3 double infections, 19 non-venereal or undiagnosed. 67 of the 211 have lapsed at some time or times in 1944 and all but 15 of them have responded to reminders. Of the 15, 5 have disappeared, 3 are expected to turn up eventually, 1 will probably go to an Approved School, 4 who refuse to come are probably not infected, and the remaining 2 are thought to be no longer infectious. During the year 7 women have been written off as ceasing to attend. 5 were among the “stubborn 11” mentioned in the almoner’s report for February, 1944, and the other 2 failed to come for final tests of cure.

It is most interesting that 1 in 3 of the patients has in 1944 needed reminders to attend, and that this figure applies equally to the whole Clinic, and to Oxford City, County, and North Berks individually (actually Oxford City’s figure is slightly under 1 in 3). It is the almoner’s impression that what advantage the City woman gains from proximity to the Clinic she loses on shift work; factory and transport workers suffer particularly now from late hours, and attendance may become easier after the war. But this defaulter trend in a Clinic where every effort is made to prevent default would seem to indicate that provision for the methodical noting and following up of absentees is an essential part of V.D. treatment. From the experience of the last year, the almoner feels most strongly that here specialised knowledge of the subject and personal knowledge of the patient must go together, and that the stitch in time is invaluable.

Regulation 33B has been applicable to 6 women in that the Medical Officer of Health has notified the almoner of 2 citations on Form 1. One woman was attending already and another was persuaded to come by the City Maternity and Child Welfare Department; these two have since been cured of gonorrhoea and discharged. 4 were visited or otherwise approached by the almoner, and accepted the invitation to voluntary treatment; of these, one was found not to be infected, another has been cured of gonorrhoea and discharged, and 2 are coming for final tests of cure. A 7th woman cited at the end of 1944 belongs more properly to 1945. The visiting was received amicably by the 4 women and during their subsequent attendances the almoner felt that she was regarded as an ally.

Home visiting in general has been done with the utmost care and, for the patient's sake, only when absolutely essential. Most people are much too frightened of chance betrayal to welcome any link between Clinic and home, and frequently the Clinic staff's position seems the better just because they are dissociated from the patient's normal life. But where visiting has been made possible by reasons acceptable to the patient, her bonds with the clinic have become the stronger, and it is to be hoped that in time a more liberal public opinion will allow the almoner to visit more freely.

The report on the Newcastle experiment has been published and has indicated that venereal disease can be tackled among the general and untreated public on information given voluntarily by clinic patients. In such a clinic as the women's at the Radcliffe Infirmary, it is usually not difficult to account for a woman's obvious contact, and a large number of infected women are sent by men already under treatment. But the less obvious contact, the third, fourth, or fifth person as it were, or the unidentified person, is a different matter, and it is these with whom the Newcastle experiment deals particularly. The report shows the considerable amount of time required for additional and very careful interviews with patients to gain their confidence, and for the actual searching for contacts named consequently. It is clear that the job is skilled and specialised and to be undertaken seriously. Most welcome is the stressing of the obvious but frequently unrecognised fact that venereal disease is a two-sex affair and that hard work with one sex loses much effect unless it is balanced by hard work with the other. It seems that Newcastle has pointed out a hopeful line of development, and it is to be hoped that Oxford may profit by the experience.

#### Vaccination Officer's Return for the year 1943.

	1943
Number of births during the year .. .. .	3166
Number of these births:—	
(a) which were successfully vaccinated .. .. .	1419
(b) which were insusceptible to vaccination .. .. .	11
(c) in respect of which a statutory declaration of conscientious objection was received .. .. .	950
(d) which died unvaccinated .. .. .	83
(e) which were postponed by medical certificate .. .. .	1
(f) which were removed to other districts and temporarily unaccounted for .. .. .	601
(g) remaining on register .. .. .	101
	3166

There were no primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations carried out during the year by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917,



## SECTION V

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

REPORT BY DR. MARY FISHER,  
B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.M.S.A., D.C.H.,  
ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

## I. Vital Statistics.

## Births.

Registered live births:—

Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,829
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,725
							<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,554
							<hr/>
(Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	164)

Of the 3,554 births, 1,822 were Oxford residents, and 67 births to Oxford residents occurred outside the City, making a total of 1,889 births allocated to the City. Thus the City birth rate for 1944 was 18.82 (England and Wales 17.6).

## CLASSIFICATION OF BIRTHS OCCURRING IN THE CITY.

## (a) According to Notifications.

	Live Births	Still Births
Notified by Midwives .. .. .	738	5
Notified by Doctors .. .. .	29	2
Born in Institutions and Nursing Homes	2832	87
Totals .. .. .	3599	94

## (b) According to Place of Birth (Registered Births).

	Residents	Non-Residents
Born in: Radcliffe Maternity Home ..	598	738
„ Public Institutions:—		
„ Cowley Road Hospital .. ..	169	25
„ City Isolation Hospital .. ..	1	1
„ Emergency Maternity Homes ..	140	776
„ Nursing Homes .. .. .	175	171
„ Private Houses .. .. .	739	21
	1822	1732



In 1944, 140 of the Resident Births, and 24 of the Non-Resident were Illegitimate.

(c) **Registered Births in Wards (Oxford Births).**

Ward	Live Births	Still Births
A. Summertown and Wolvercote ..	185	1
B. North .. .. .	117	3
C. West .. .. .	157	4
D. South .. .. .	173	2
E. East .. .. .	237	5
F. Headington and Marston .. ..	450	13
G. Cowley and Iffley .. .. .	503	10
Totals .. .. .	1822	38

**Maternal Mortality.**

There were 2 Oxford women who died in consequence of pregnancy or childbirth during 1944.

**Details of Cases:—**

1. Patient died at Penarth of septicaemia following an incomplete abortion. Further details are not known as this was an inward transferable death, the woman's home address being in the City.

2. *Aged 37 years. 2nd pregnancy.* Patient engaged an independent midwife, but refused to attend antenatal clinic. Her own doctor referred her to the Radcliffe Infirmary, where she was treated for thyrotoxicosis. Premature delivery of still-born twins occurred at home. Patient became very ill afterwards, but refused admission to hospital. Cause of death certified as:

- (1) Gastric haemorrhage.
- (2) Shock of premature labour.
- (3) Thyrotoxicosis.

There was no post-mortem examination. A detailed report was sent to the Ministry of Health.

The Maternal Mortality rate for Oxford (deaths per 1,000 live and stillbirths) was 1.04 (England and Wales 1.93).

**Infant Deaths.**

In 1944, 113 infants under one year of age died in the City. Of these, 69 were non-residents. 2 deaths occurred outside the City, and were transferred in as their permanent address was an Oxford one. Thus the total number of Infant Deaths was 46.

The Infant Mortality Rate = 24.35.

(England and Wales = 46).

The Neo-Natal Mortality Rate = 13.76.

The cause of death at the various ages are set out in the following table:

Causes of death	WEEKS				Total	MONTHS				Grand Total	Died in Institutions
	0-	1-	2-	3-		1-	3-	6-	9-12		
Prematurity ..	9	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	—	10	9
Pneumonia ..	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	2	1	7	2
Bronchitis..	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	1
Diarrhoea ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Appendicitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Whooping Cough..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Violence ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	4	—
Syphilis ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Congenital Malformations	4	—	1	—	5	—	3	—	—	8	6
Birth Injuries ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy ..	3	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	5	5
Other defined Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	3
Totals ..	18	1	4	3	26	3	9	5	3	46	30

The following table shows the distribution of the Infant Deaths and Stillbirths in Wards, during 1944:

Ward	Births	Deaths under 1 year	Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 births	Still-births	Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and still births
Summertown and Wolvercote ..	185	7	37.84	1	5.38
North ..	117	3	25.64	3	25.00
West ..	157	4	25.48	4	24.84
South ..	173	10	57.80	2	11.43
East ..	237	6	25.32	5	20.66
Headington and Marston ..	450	9	20.00	13	28.08
Cowley and Iffley ..	503	7	13.92	10	19.49
Totals ..	1822	46	25.25	38	20.43

In 1944 the number of stillbirths registered in Oxford was 91, of which 53 were transferred to other areas, making the total Oxford stillbirths 38.

The stillbirth rate for the year per 1,000 live and stillbirths was 19.71 compared with 19.79 in 1943.

## II. Maternity.

### A. Institutional Accommodation.

#### 1. Radcliffe Maternity Home.

This home carries on a large part of the Maternity work for Oxford and the surrounding district. In 1944 the Home had 58 + 11 Emergency beds. During the year 1,596 patients were admitted. There were 1,382 deliveries, 978 of which were conducted by midwives and 404 by doctors and medical students.

#### Attendances at the Radcliffe Maternity Home Antenatal and Postnatal Clinics during 1944.

	First Attendances	Re- Attendances	Totals
Antenatal .. .. .	1692	10352	12044
Postnatal .. .. .	845	386	1231
Totals .. .. .	2537	10738	13275

#### 2. Cowley Road Hospital.

This Hospital has 12 maternity beds. During the year 209 patients were admitted. There were 200 deliveries by midwives, and 3 by doctors (of this number, 197 were City cases).

#### 3. Private Maternity Homes.

In 1944 there were 2 maternity or maternity and nursing homes in the City, providing a total of 13 beds. In addition there is the Acland Home which is exempt from registration but provided 4 maternity beds.

#### 4. Emergency Maternity Homes.

Since the outbreak of war, owing to evacuation and the increased population, it was found necessary to establish two Emergency Maternity Homes.

The first:

*Ruskin Maternity Home*, in Walton Street, was opened in September 1939, and has an accommodation of 49 beds. This home is under the control of the City (though the Ministry of Health bears the cost) and is in the charge of a resident Medical Officer.

From the time it was opened until December 31st, 1944, there have been approximately 2,500 deliveries at this home.

The second:

*Davenport House Maternity Home*, Headington Hill, was opened in September, 1940, and has an accommodation of 30 beds. It is staffed in the



main by nurses seconded by the London County Council, and is in the charge of a visiting Medical Practitioner.

Since it was opened until December 31st, 1944, there have been approximately 1,500 deliveries there.

### B. Midwives.

There were 62 midwives on the register at the end of the year:

	Domi- ciliary Midwives	Midwives in Institu- tions	Total
Employed by the Local Supervising Authority .. .. .	6	15	21
Normally employed by other Local Authorities, but temporarily working in the area .. .. .	—	11	11
Employed by Voluntary Associations			
i. Under arrangements made with the L. Supervising Authority in pursuance of Section I of the Midwives Act 1936	4	—	4
ii. Others .. .. .	—	16	16
In private practice .. .. .	3	7	10
Totals. .. .. .	13	49	62

### Notification to Local Supervising Authority.

The Midwife must, as soon as possible, send notice on the prescribed form to the Local Supervising Authority, in accordance with Rule 33 of the Central Midwives Board, in the following cases:—

i. *Medical Help* (whenever the advice of a registered medical practitioner has been sought)

174 notifications of the calling in of medical help were received during 1944, of which

145 referred to help for the mother, and

29 referred to help for the child.

The reasons given were:.

#### Mother

Miscarriage or threatened Mis- carriage .. .. .	7	Painful micturition .. .. .	1
Ante-partum haemorrhage .. .. .	3	Inflamed breast .. .. .	1
Ruptured perineum .. .. .	77	Hysteria .. .. .	1
Pyrexia .. .. .	4	Maternal distress .. .. .	2
Albuminuria .. .. .	2	Anaesthetic .. .. .	11
Malpresentation .. .. .	2	Foetal distress .. .. .	2
Prolonged labour: 1st stage .. .. .	2	High head .. .. .	1
"  "  2nd " .. .. .	12	Pain in chest .. .. .	1
Post-partum haemorrhage .. .. .	4	Acute Epistaxis .. .. .	1
Retained placenta .. .. .	5	Persistent Occipito-posterior .. .. .	1
Inflamed leg .. .. .	2	Total .. .. .	145
?Presentation .. .. .	2		
Cord presentation .. .. .	1		

**Child**

Discharging eyes .. .. .	13	Asphyxiation .. .. .	1
Prematurity .. .. .	7	Jaundiced Baby .. .. .	2
Hare-lip .. .. .	1	Collapse of Baby .. .. .	1
Skin conditions .. .. .	2		
Spina Bifida .. .. .	1	Total .. .. .	29
Cerebral Baby .. .. .	1		

- ii. *Still Births.* 5 notifications were received.
- iii. *Laying out the Dead.* No notifications received.
- iv. *Artificial Feeding.* 74 notifications were received.
- v. *Liability to be a source of infection.* No notification received.

**MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES RETURNS FOR 1944.**

Details of the number of cases attended by each Municipal Midwife, together with the one Independent Midwife, are shown in the following table:—

	As Midwife	As Maternity Nurse	Mis- carriages	Total
A .. .. .	75	3	—	78
B .. .. .	67	4	1	72
C .. .. .	67	5	—	72
D .. .. .	48	2	2	52
E .. .. .	53	17	1	71
Independent .. .. .	80	8	—	88
Totals .. .. .	390	39	4	433

Antenatal care of cases booked as midwives:—

Attended antenatal clinic .. .. .	378
Attended own doctor for antenatal care .. .. .	7
Refused to attend clinic or doctor .. .. .	5
	390

**C. City Antenatal Clinics.**

Attendances at the Antenatal Clinics, 1944.

Clinics	First Attendances	Re- Attendances	Total Attendance	No. of Sessions	Average Attendance
Headington	98	635	733	51	14.37
E. Oxford	102	676	778	51	15.26
St. Aldate's	61	430	491	52	9.44
Donnington	152	1113	1265	} 100	15.81
„ Hostel	94	222	316		
Totals	507	3076	3583	254	14.10

The Postnatal attendances during the year at the City Clinics were 226.

Analysis of antenatal and postnatal patients requiring special attention.

	St. Aldate's	Head- ington	Donn- ington	East Oxford	Total
A. Advice given at Clinic for:					
i. Mild toxæmia .. ..	—	3	15	9	27
ii. Indigestion .. ..	6	12	12	6	36
iii. Anaemia .. ..	20	18	28	20	86
iv. Varicose Veins ....	4	7	15	1	27
v. Insomnia .. ..	10	17	33	12	72
vi. Weak abdominal muscles ..	11	5	6	5	27
vii. Sterility .. ..	—	1	—	—	1
viii. Other medical conditions ..	25	19	38	22	104
ix. Retroversion: ring inserted	—	—	—	1	1
B. Malpresentations corrected ..	15	7	23	21	66
C. Special investigations:					
i. Catheter specimen of urine	3	4	12	3	22
ii. Bacteriological investigation of vaginal discharge ..	4	7	9	9	29
iii. Haemoglobin estimation ..	22	30	17	20	89
iv. Rh. factor investigated ..	2	—	—	—	2
D. Referred to own doctor:					
i. Urinary infection .. ..	—	2	4	—	6
ii. Other medical conditions ..	—	1	1	1	3
iii. Gynaecological .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
E. Referred to Radcliffe Maternity Home:					
i. Obstetrical conditions ..	3	2	12	4	21
ii. Gynaecological .. ..	1	5	11	7	24
iii. Toxaemia .. ..	—	—	4	—	4
iv. Other conditions .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
F. Referred to Eye Hospital ..	—	—	3	2	5
G. „ to Radcliffe Infirmary ..	1	1	4	1	7
H. „ to City Birth Control Clinic	3	—	6	8	17
I. „ to Scabies Clinic .. ..	1	1	3	3	8
J. „ to Chest Clinic .. ..	—	—	1	2	3
K. „ to V.D. Clinic .. ..	—	—	2	—	2
L. Dental treatment advised ..	35	48	80	51	214
Ditto fully carried out ..	18	24	31	16	89
Ditto partially carried out ..	—	3	7	8	18



## End Results of Antenatal Cases at the City Clinics.

	St. Aldate's	Head- ington	Donn- ington	East Oxford	Total
1. Normal Delivery* .. ..	58	83	159	94	394
2. Breech: otherwise normal ..	1	1	2	2	6
3. Face: „ „ ..	—	1	—	—	1
4. Twins: „ „ ..	2	—	2	2	6
5. Premature: „ „ ..	1	—	2	1	4
6. „ Twins „ ..	—	1	—	—	1
7. Induced, forceps delivery ..	—	—	1	—	1
8. Forceps „ ..	—	2	3	1	6
9. Breech, Forceps „ ..	—	—	—	1	1
10. Premature twins, forceps ..	—	—	1	—	1
11. Stillbirth .. ..	—	1	1	—	2
12. „ Premature .. ..	—	—	—	1	1
13. „ Breech .. ..	—	—	—	1†	1
14. Stillborn Malformed Foetus ..	—	1	—	—	1
15. Stillborn Antepartum haemorrhage .. ..	1	—	—	—	1
16. Spontaneous miscarriage ..	2	1	1	—	4
17. A.P.H. Induction, otherwise normal .. ..	—	—	—	1	1
18. Post partum haemorrhage ..	—	1	2	1	4
19. Retained placenta .. ..	—	—	1	—	1
20. Not pregnant .. ..	—	4	4	4	12
21. Left district, result unknown	2	9	10	4	25
22. Caesarian Section .. ..	—	—	1	—	1
23. „ „ placenta praevia	—	—	—	1	1
Totals .. ..	67	105	190	114	476

\* Normal delivery means uncomplicated spontaneous vertex delivery.

† Later antenatal care and delivery outside the City.

**Notes on improvements in antenatal work during the year.**

1. Routine Wassermann and Kahn tests were again performed on all cases. No new cases of syphilis were discovered in this way, but two patients were already under treatment when they came to the clinic.

2. An arrangement was made whereby mothers expressing a wish for gas and air analgesia could have it administered by the Radcliffe Maternity Home District staff. Three patients took advantage of this during the year.

3. Arrangements have been made, in conjunction with the Department of Morbid Anatomy, Radcliffe Infirmary, for a post-mortem examination to be carried out on stillborn infants, and those dying in the neonatal period.

4. A very careful watch was kept for anaemia in ante-natal cases, and haemoglobin estimations were performed whenever there was any doubt.

**D. Emergency Obstetric Service 1944.**

This service was instituted in 1938. It operates from the Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Home. The team goes out when called upon by the

doctors in the district, and the fees are paid by the local authorities if the patient is unable to pay.

The service was brought into operation on five occasions during the year. There were 3 domiciliary cases, all of retained placenta. The remaining 2 calls were to Davenport House Emergency Maternity Home for post-partum haemorrhage following manual removal of placenta. All the patients made good recoveries.

### III. Infant Welfare Work.

#### Visits paid by Health Visitors.

To Infants under 1 year .. .. .	7,165
,, Children between 1 and 2 yrs. .. .. .	3,367
,, ,, ,, 2 ,, 3 ,, .. .. .	2,920
,, ,, ,, 3 ,, 4 ,, .. .. .	2,212
,, ,, ,, 4 ,, 5 ,, .. .. .	1,348
Special visits to Sick Children .. .. .	431
Total .. .. .	<u>17,443</u>

#### Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres, 1944.

Centre	Number on Books	Total Attendances	Number of Sessions	Average Attendance
Headington (Wed.)	552	2629	52	50.56
,, (Thursday)		3029	52	58.25
Cowley .. ..	246	2861	51	56.10
E. Oxford (Friday)	263	2632	51	51.60
,, (Monday)	107	1834	48	38.23
New Hinksey ..	163	2292	51	44.94
St. Aldate's .. ..	116	1594	51	31.25
Jericho .. ..	276	3808	51	74.66
Summertown ..	194	1985	52	38.17
St. Francis' Hall ..	146	1761	52	33.86
New Marston ..	1074	4720	104	45.39
Wolvercote .. ..	110	1916	52	36.84
Donnington (Tuesday)	394	3452	51	67.68
,, (Wednesday)	409	2866	52	55.11
Totals ..	4050	37379	770	48.54

#### Infant Consultation Centre.

In the absence of Dr. P. C. Mallam (Honorary Physician to the hospital), on military service, Dr. Victoria Smallpeice conducted the Radcliffe Infirmary Consultation Centre, which was held as usual every Thursday at 2 p.m. Difficult cases requiring a specialist's advice, or laboratory investigation are referred to this Centre by the Medical Officers of Infant Welfare Centres, and by private practitioners.

### Attendances of children under 5 at the Centre.

New cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	222
Old cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	1502
Total attendances	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,724

### Analysis of Infants under 2 years of age. (New cases.)

Chest Disorders	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Skin Conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Disorders of Urinary Tract	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Anaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Worms	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Orthopaedic (other than rickets)	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Pink Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pyloric Stenosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Congenital Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Psychological Problems	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Feeding Problems	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Congenital Heart	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Gastro-Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Blood Investigations	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Epileptic and other convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Congenital defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	25

### Treatment of children under 5 at School Clinics.

In 1944, 57 children made 89 attendances under the arrangement made with the Education Committee, whereby children under 5 can obtain treatment for minor ailments at the School Medical Clinics. These figures have decreased considerably since the war as many more children between 3 and 5 years of age attend school and come under the School Medical Service.

### Teaching of Medical Students.

Throughout the year medical students from the Radcliffe Infirmary attended Welfare Centres to receive instruction.

### Red Cross Mothers' and Babies' Clubs.

A Creche staffed by Red Cross personnel is run in conjunction with the Maternity and Child Welfare Services, and is held at Northern House, and Bury Knowle Welfare Centres. Each Creche holds one session per week.

On an average 12 mothers bring their children to each session, and



the children are between the ages of 0 and 5 years. The children stay for 3½ hours while their mothers do shopping, attend hospital for treatment, visit the dentist or hairdresser, go to the Cinema, etc. The rooms are provided rent free, and the personnel is voluntary. Other expenses are covered by the Red Cross Society.

More accommodation is urgently needed for this work in other parts of the City.

#### IV. Notifiable Infectious Diseases related to childbirth.

##### Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

In 1944, 9 notifications were received.

Home	Treated		Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Deaths	Removed District
	Home	Hospital				
1		8	9	—	—	—

**Pemphigus Neonatorum.** In September and October, 1944, there was a small outbreak of pemphigus in the Private Wards of the Radcliffe Maternity Home. All the babies made a good recovery.

##### Puerperal Pyrexia.

96 notifications were received in 1944. 93 of these patients were treated in hospital.

#### V. War-time Day Nurseries.

There are now eleven nurseries in all, with places for 550 children. With the exception of one or two nurseries, the places were quickly filled, and by now all are quite full, and some have waiting lists.

The nurseries are greatly appreciated, and have proved a valuable boon to the children, and to the mothers, who, for various reasons are doing work of all kinds in factories, shops, restaurants, hospitals, offices, transport, and priority domestic work.

Where it has been possible help has also been given to other mothers during illness or confinements, by allowing their children under five years of age to attend the nurseries for a while.

##### Report of the Medical Officer in Charge.

The Medical Inspection of entrants, and regular re-examination of all children in the Day Nurseries was continued throughout the year. About 2,000 examinations were carried out. It is most encouraging to find how ready parents are to avail themselves of these facilities for

obtaining advice, and how many small problems of management and hygiene are brought to the Medical Officer through the Matrons. The general standard of health in the Nurseries has been satisfactory, and the benefit to the children who attend regularly has been obvious.

Advantage has been taken of the specialist clinics provided by the City when defects needing treatment were discovered, and Nursery children have received advice and treatment at the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic, the Children's Consultation Clinic, the Orthopaedic Clinic and the School Medical Nutrition Clinic.

## VI.

*Public Health Act 1936, Section 187:—Registration of Nursing Homes.*

In 1944, 5 Nursing and Maternity Homes were registered under the above Acts, with an accommodation of 40 beds.

There were no applications for registration and no registrations were cancelled during the year.

A total of 12 inspections were made during the year by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and the Superintendent Health Visitor.

## VII.

*Public Health Act 1936, Sections 206—220.*

The 10 Health Visitors are appointed Infant Life Protection Visitors under the above Acts.

At the end of 1944, 32 foster parents and 1 Institution were receiving 79 children for reward. A report of the cases is presented to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee quarterly.

## VIII.

*Adoption (Regulation) Act 1939.*

The above Act came into force in June, 1943.

Miss Caley, Moral Welfare Worker for the City, continued to work in co-operation with this Department, and with the City Education Authority.

Under Section 7 (3) of the Act the Welfare Authority must be notified by anyone other than a registered Adoption Society participating in the arrangements for the adoption of a child, and the health and care of such a child is supervised by the Health Visitors. A report of all adoption cases is presented to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee quarterly.

TABLE

(a) Applications received for the registration of Adoption Societies .. .. .	<i>none</i>
(b) Total number of children in respect of whom notice was given under Section 7 (3) during the year .. .. .	9
(c) Number of children notified under Section 7 (3) under supervision at the end of the year .. .. .	5
(d) Number of children notified under Section 7 (3) for whom adoptions were completed at the end of the year .. .. .	4
(e) Particulars of any proceedings taken during the year ..	<i>none</i>

### IX. Birth Control.

A clinic to give contraceptive advice on medical grounds, conducted by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, is held at the Radcliffe Infirmary at 5.30 p.m. on Mondays.

During the year there was a total of 310 attendances, 68 being first attendances, and 242 re-attendances.

#### Medical Indications: in new Patients.

Gynaecological conditions .. .. .	6
Poor health as a result of frequent pregnancies .. .. .	6
Bronchiectasis .. .. .	1
Tuberculosis of lungs .. .. .	8
Tuberculosis of abdomen .. .. .	1
Observation for Tuberculosis .. .. .	6
Tuberculous husband .. .. .	8
Psychological conditions .. .. .	5
Poor general health .. .. .	5
Cripple husband .. .. .	1
Epilepsy .. .. .	1
Syphilis .. .. .	1
Anaemia .. .. .	2
Repeated dystocia .. .. .	1
,, caesarian section .. .. .	1
,, miscarriages .. .. .	1
,, toxaemia of pregnancy .. .. .	2
Recent .. .. .	4
,, nephrectomy .. .. .	1
,, caesarian section .. .. .	2
,, pyelitis .. .. .	2
,, ectopic pregnancy .. .. .	1



## End Results.

(i.e. condition when last seen in 1944, of patients who first attended the clinic in the following years):—

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
1. Not pregnant, method satisfactory .. .. .	1	2	6	—	6	6	8	17	27	60
2. Pregnant:										
(a) Failed to follow instructions .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	2	1
(b) Claimed to have followed instructions .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
3. Not pregnant, but discharged:										
(a) Failure to attend regularly	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	5	1	—
(b) No longer medical grounds for advice .. .. .	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	1	1
(c) Personal Reasons .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1
(d) Referred for Sterilisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Left District .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	3
5. Pregnant when first seen .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

## Source of Patients.

General Practitioners .. .. .	11
Postnatal Clinics .. .. .	21
Infant Welfare Clinics .. .. .	8
Radcliffe Maternity Home .. .. .	4
Chest Clinic .. .. .	21
Neurological Clinic .. .. .	2
Mental Hospital .. .. .	1

## Follow up Scheme.

Patients are told to return if any difficulties arise, or if they need fresh supplies. They are asked to report in any case every three months. Those who fail to do so are visited by a Health Visitor, or in some instances letters are sent to them. If in spite of this they fail to report they are discharged from the clinic after due warning has been given them.

## Charges for Appliances.

Supplies were given free at a total cost of £5 0s. 1d., and reductions in price amounting to £1 17s. 8d. were allowed in other cases. The remaining patients paid the full cost.

X.

Report of the Dental Officer, 1944.

J. F. ALLIN, M.C., L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Treatment.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers, and children of pre-school age were inspected and treated each Saturday morning at the Clinics at 60 St. Aldate's, Donnington and Bury Knowle. Patients were referred for examination by the Medical Officers at the Ante-Natal Clinics, the Maternity Homes, and the Welfare Centres.

Children under 5 years of age attending Public Elementary Schools were inspected and treated if necessary under the School Dental Scheme.

Children attending Day Nurseries were also inspected. Numbers treated are included in the following table.

<i>Mothers:</i>				Attendances	..	..	495
Treated	..	..	187	Extractions	..	..	703
Fillings ..	..	..	159	Dentures ..	..	..	69
Scalings..	..	..	35	Other operations	..	..	203
<i>Children:</i>				Attendances	..	..	247
Treated	..	..	231	Extractions	..	..	215
Fillings ..	..	..	287	Other operations		..	12

## SECTION VI

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

REPORT BY STEWART SWIFT, M.B.E., CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

The work of the Sanitary Department comprises Sections VI, VII and VIII of this Report, dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the District, Housing, and the Inspection and Supervision of Food, respectively.

*(a)* **Water Supply.**

There were no samples of water taken from wells or pumps during the year.

*(b)* **Drainage.**

The following drainage work was carried out under the supervision of the Department:

Drains examined	..	..	..	..	..	8
Drains cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	34
Drains repaired or reconstructed			..	..	..	10
Premises drained to sewer	..		..	..	..	—
Soil pipes or vent shafts repaired			..	..	..	4
Interceptors provided	..	..	..	..	..	—
Inspection chambers provided	..		..	..	..	3
Fresh air inlets fixed	..	..	..	..	..	—
Vent shafts provided	..	..	..	..	..	—
New gullies provided	..	..	..	..	..	2
Miscellaneous drainage items	..		..	..	..	14

*(c)* **Closet Accommodation.**

The following work was carried out:—

New W.C. basins provided	..	..	..	..	15
W.C. cistern or fittings repaired	..		..	..	10
W.C. compartments repaired	..	..	..	..	6
W.C. compartments rebuilt	..	..	..	..	—
Miscellaneous items	..	..	..	..	14

*(d)* **Sanitary Inspection of the District.**

## (1) NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS.

The following inspections were made by the sanitary staff to the premises detailed:—



<i>Nature of Inspection.</i>						<i>No. of visits.</i>
<i>General Sanitation.</i>						
Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	4
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	367
Stables and Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	49
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	17
Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..	68
Houses-let-in-Lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tents, Vans and Sheds	..	..	..	..	..	197
Factories, Worskshops and Workplaces	..	..	..	..	..	88
Outworkers	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	34
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	4
Theatres and Places of Entertainment and Licenced						
Premises	..	..	..	..	..	2
Refuse Collection	..	..	..	..	..	15
Refuse Disposal	..	..	..	..	..	31
Rats and Mice	..	..	..	..	..	2,066
Smoke Observations	..	..	..	..	..	—
Shops	..	..	..	..	..	1
Canal Boats	..	..	..	..	..	—
Interviews	..	..	..	..	..	512
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	..	..	..	..	..	985
Keeping of Animals	..	..	..	..	..	9
						— 4,455
<i>Housing.</i>						
Under Public Health Acts:						
No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	256
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	..	608
Under Housing Acts:						
No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	279
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	..	423
Overcrowding:						
No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	13
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	..	22
Verminous Premises:						
No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	281
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	..	394
University Lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	13
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	..	..	..	..	..	328
						— 1,788
Carried forward	..	..	..	..	..	6,243

<i>Nature of Inspection.</i>	<i>No. of visits.</i>
Brought forward .. .. .	6,243
<i>Infectious Diseases.</i>	
Total Visits .. .. .	1
Visits in connection with the inspection and supervision of Food (See Section VIII for details)	3,597
Total visits paid by Sanitary Staff ..	<u>9,841</u>
Government Evacuation Scheme:—	
Total visits .. .. .	<u>2,694</u>

## (2) NUMBER OF NOTICES SERVED.

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health, the following action was taken:—

No. of informal notices served .. .. .	231
No. of informal notices complied with .. .. .	195
No. of statutory notices served .. .. .	37
No. of statutory notices complied with .. .. .	13

## (3) COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.

During the year 754 complaints were received and attended to relating to the following matters:—

<i>Nature of Complaint.</i>	<i>No. received.</i>
Choked drains .. .. .	20
Defective drains .. .. .	33
Defective waterclosets .. .. .	26
Offensive smell .. .. .	28
General housing defects .. .. .	109
Dampness .. .. .	30
Smoke nuisance .. .. .	1
Noise nuisance .. .. .	—
Dirty premises .. .. .	11
Verminous premises .. .. .	71
Keeping of animals .. .. .	9
Insect pests .. .. .	1
Rats and mice infestation .. .. .	396
Accumulation of refuse .. .. .	1
Dustbins not emptied .. .. .	1
Overcrowding .. .. .	—
Caravan dwellers .. .. .	—
Request to call .. .. .	—
Miscellaneous .. .. .	17
Total .. .. .	<u>754</u>

Each complaint is investigated and any necessary action taken,

(4) RECORD OF NUISANCES ABATED AND WORK DONE.

The total number of nuisances abated or work done, either as a result of informal or statutory action, is as follows:—

i.	As a result of informal notice	..	..	373
ii.	As a result of statutory action	..	..	81
Total .. .. .				<u>454</u>

(e) Smoke Abatement.

*Public Health Act 1936.*

No action during the year.

(f) Factories and Workshops.

*Factories Act 1937.*

The following tables show the inspections of factories, workshops and workplaces, together with the defects found and remedied.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries) .. Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) .. Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	} 88	3	—
Totals .. .. .	88	3	—



## 2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<b>NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:—</b>				
Want of cleanliness.. ..	—	—	—	—
Want of ventilation.. ..	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding .. ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors.. ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances .. ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation	insufficient ..	—	—	—
	unsuitable or defective	4	4	—
	not separate for sexes	1	1	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 54).. ..	—	—	—	—
Other Offences .. ..	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to out-work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule of the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops (Transfer of Powers) Order 1921)				
Totals .. ..	6	6	—	—

**Out-work in Unwholesome Premises, Section 111.**

Nature of work	Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions
Nil .. ..	—	—	—
Totals .. ..	—	—	—

During the year 3 notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories referring to defects remediable under the Public Health Acts.

**(g) Houses-let-in-Lodgings.**

*Byelaws under Section 6, Housing Act, 1936.*

No action during the year.

**(h) Common Lodging Houses.**

*Byelaws under Section 240, Public Health Act, 1936.*

There are 4 registered common lodging houses in the City, 2 in High Street, St. Thomas', the Church Army Hostel, and 2 Charles Street, St. Ebbe's.

The accommodation available is as follows:--

					<i>No. of Beds.</i>
No. 57 High Street	..	..	..	..	13
Nos. 65 and 66 High Street	..	..	..	..	13
Church Army Hostel	..	..	..	..	62
2 Charles Street	..	..	..	..	42
Total number of beds					130

The whole of the above accommodation is for males and there are no beds available in the City for females. Visits were paid to these premises during the year.

**(i) Tents, Vans and Sheds.**

*Public Health Act, 1936.*

*Byelaws under Section 268, ditto.*

There are approximately 14 tents, vans, sheds, and similar structures in the City and they continue to require constant supervision in order to secure compliance with the Council's byelaws.

**(j) Offensive Trades.**

*Public Health Act, 1936.*

*Byelaws under Section 108, Public Health Act, 1936.*

There is only 1 offensive trade carried on in the City, being a tripe boiler. In general, the work is carried on without nuisance.

**(k) Canal Boats.**

*Public Health Act, 1936.*

*Canal Boats Regulations.*

No new boats were registered during the year and the total number on the register remains at 20.

**(l) Rats and Mice.**

*Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act 1919.*

*Infestation Order 1943.*

2,066 visits were paid in connection with the destruction of rats and mice.

**(m) Rag Flock.**

*Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.*

No action was taken under these Acts during the year and no samples were obtained.

**(n) University Lodgings.**

The City Council entered into an agreement which took effect from 1st April, 1936, whereby the Chief Sanitary Inspector was appointed the Sanitary Officer to the University Delegacy of Lodgings.

The inspection of University Lodgings involves:—

- (a) detailed inspections in the case of applications for licences (including a complete test of the drainage system); and
- (b) an annual inspection of all licenced lodgings.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is personally responsible for the approval of all new lodgings but the annual inspections are carried out by the District Sanitary Inspector. Reports are submitted to the Controller of Lodgings, with whom very close co-operation is maintained in all aspects of the work.

During 1944 a total of 13 visits were paid to University Lodgings.

(o) **Shops.**

*Shops Act, 1934.*

No action was taken during the year.



## SECTION VII

## HOUSING.

## Report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

(A) STATISTICS.	Total
Number of New Houses erected during the year:—	
(i) By the Local Authority .. .. .	—
(ii) By other Local Authorities .. .. .	—
(iii) By other bodies and persons .. .. .	—
1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. .. .	553
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	1031
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 .. .. .	—
Number of inspections made for the purpose .. .. .	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. .. .. .	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	268
2. Remedy of defects during the year without the service of formal notices:—	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers .. .. .	195
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—	
A. <i>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act 1936:</i> —	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. .	—

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners .. .. .	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.. ..	—

*B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. 37

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners .. .. .	13
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.. ..	—

*C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936:—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. . —

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. . —

*D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. .. . —

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. .. . —

**(B) HOUSING ADMINISTRATION.**

**(1) Individually Unfit Houses.**

Extensive use is made of the Housing Act for securing the repair of working class houses, and during the year a considerable amount of work was carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Staff, details of which appear in the following table.

# **DETAILS OF HOUSING REPAIRS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR 1944.**

Nature of repairs	Number completed after	
	Preliminary Notice	Statutory Notice
<b>HOUSING</b>		
Roofs repaired or renewed .. .. .	44	6
Chimney Stacks repaired or renewed .. .. .	3	1
Gutters repaired or renewed .. .. .	11	5
Rainwater Pipes repaired or renewed .. .. .	8	2
External Walls repaired or repointed .. .. .	16	3
Window and Door Sills repaired or renewed .. .. .	1	—
Dampness abated:—		
i. repairs to roof .. .. .	8	3
ii. repairs to gutters or rain water pipes .. .. .	7	7
iii. repairs to external walls .. .. .	2	—
iv. waterproofing of internal walls .. .. .	1	—
v. D.P.C. provided .. .. .	—	—
vi. D.P. plinth provided .. .. .	—	—
Sub-Floor Ventilation provided .. .. .	—	—
Sub-Floor Ventilators repaired or renewed .. .. .	2	—
Through Ventilation provided .. .. .	—	—
Permanent Ventilation provided .. .. .	—	—
Yard or Passage Surface paved or repaired .. .. .	2	—
Wall Plaster repaired .. .. .	20	2
Ceiling Plaster repaired .. .. .	21	2
Walls cleansed or redecorated .. .. .	10	2
Ceilings cleansed or redecorated .. .. .	9	—
Windows repaired or renewed .. .. .	11	1
Sashcords provided .. .. .	31	4
Doors repaired or renewed .. .. .	3	—
Floors repaired or renewed .. .. .	29	8
Stairs repaired or renewed .. .. .	2	—
Firegrates or Ranges repaired or renewed .. .. .	17	2
New Sinks provided .. .. .	7	1
New Sink W.P.s provided .. .. .	15	1
Separate Water Supply provided .. .. .	—	—
Washing Coppers repaired or renewed .. .. .	4	—
Washhouses rebuilt or repaired .. .. .	1	—
Washing Accommodation provided .. .. .	—	—
Ventilated Food Stores provided .. .. .	—	—
Food Stores repaired or improved .. .. .	1	1
Refuse Receptacles provided .. .. .	12	—
Verminous Rooms disinfected .. .. .	4	—
Miscellaneous Housing items .. .. .	14	4
<b>TOTALS .. .. .</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>55</b>

## **(2) Clearance Areas.**

No action during the year.

## **(3) Re-development Area.**

No action during the year.



## SECTION VIII

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

## Report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

## (A.) MILK SUPPLY.

*Food and Drugs Act, 1938.*

*Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.*

*Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.*

## (1) Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops.

The following is a summary of the particulars as recorded in the registers for the year ended 31st December, 1944.

No. of persons registered as cowkeepers	..	..	..	..	21
No. of premises used as cowsheds	..	..	..	..	38
No. of cowkeepers who are also retailers of milk	..	..	..	..	12
No. of persons registered as dairymen, with dairies	..	..	..	..	70
No. of shops selling bottled milk only	..	..	..	..	12
No. of persons registered as retail purveyors of milk, including dairymen	..	..	..	..	137

The following visits were paid to dairy premises:

Cowsheds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
Dairies and Milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	521
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	641

## (2) Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

## (a) Tubercle bacilli.

During 1944, 97 samples of milk were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli; 3, or 3.1 per cent gave a positive result.

Details of the three positive results were forwarded to the appropriate County Councils, and the affected cows slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order 1938.

## (b) Cleanliness.

Routine sampling of non-graded milk was continued, and 123 samples were submitted to bacteriological examination by the methylene blue reduction test and also for the presence of coliform organisms.

The results of the examinations may be summarised as follows:—

i. *Methylene Blue Test.*

The standard adopted is that for "Accredited" milk, viz., a sample taken at any date from the 1st May to the 31st October is regarded as satisfying the methylene blue reduction test for the presence of bacteria if it fails to decolourise the methylene blue in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours. A sample taken at any date from the 1st November to the 30th April is regarded as satisfying the test if it fails to decolourise the methylene blue in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

83, or 67.6 per cent of the samples were up to standard and 40, or 32.4 per cent below it.

ii. *Coliform Organisms.*

The standard adopted is that for "Accredited" Milk, viz., absence of coliform organisms in one-hundredth of a millilitre. 85, or 69.1 per cent were up to the standard, 38, or 30.9 per cent below it.

iii. *Summary and remarks.*

Of the 123 separate portions of non-graded milk examined, 71, or 57.7 per cent were up to "Accredited" standard and 52, or 42.3 per cent below such standard.

This is extremely valuable work. Besides indicating the unsatisfactory sources of milk, it is a valuable piece of educational work from the point of view of the farmer and dairyman. In every case, the results of the examinations are sent to the persons concerned, together with comments as to possible causes of unsatisfactory results. In this way the co-operation of the trade is secured and generally speaking the work is much appreciated by the dairymen in the City.

(3) **Graded Milk.**

*Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.*

The following licences were in force during the year 1944:—

Licence to produce "Tuberculin Tested" milk	..	..	..	2
Licence to bottle and retail "Tuberculin Tested" milk	..	..	7	
Licence to pasteurise milk	..	..	..	5
Supplementary licence to retail "Tuberculin Tested (Certified)" milk	..	..	..	4
Licence to produce "Accredited" milk	..	..	..	3

During the year 1944 samples of Graded milk were obtained as follows:—

"Tuberculin Tested (Certified)"	..	..	..	..	101
"Tuberculin Tested"	..	..	..	..	195
"Accredited"	..	..	..	..	69
"Pasteurised"	..	..	..	..	222

188, or 63.4 per cent of the samples of "Tuberculin Tested (Certified)" and "Tuberculin Tested" Milk were up to the prescribed standard and 108, or 36.6 per cent below standard. Of the 108 samples below standard, 28 were unsatisfactory as regards methylene blue only; 35 as regards coliform organisms only; and 45 in both respects.

54, or 78.3 per cent of the samples of "Accredited" milk were up to the prescribed standard and 15, or 21.7 per cent below standard. Of the 15 samples below standard, 4 were unsatisfactory as regards methylene blue only; 6 as regards coliform organisms only; and 5 in both respects.

192, or 86.4 per cent of the samples of "Pasteurised" milk were up to the prescribed standard and 30, or 13.6 per cent below standard. Of the 30 samples below standard 21 were unsatisfactory as regards total bacterial count only; 3 unsatisfactory when subjected to the "Phosphatase" test only; and 6 were unsatisfactory in both respects.

## (B.) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

*Food and Drugs Act, 1938.*

*Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.*

### (1) Meat Inspection.

The following figures show the extent of the work of Meat Inspection for the years 1940-1944.

Year	Total number of animals inspected.	Total number of visits in connection with meat inspection.
1940	81,988	952
1941	70,322	984
1942	48,529	1,095
1943	39,772	1,021
1944	38,579	911

The following summary shows the work done under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations during the year 1944:—



No. of visits to slaughterhouses, etc.	..	..	911
No. of carcasses examined:—			
Bulls	..	..	207
Bullocks	..	..	1,584
Cows	..	..	1,738
Heifers	..	..	1,963
Calves	..	..	8,817
			14,309
Sheep	..	..	23,381
Swine	..	..	889
Total	..	..	38,579

As a result of these inspections, various diseased or unsound conditions were discovered as detailed in the following tables. The amount of tuberculosis met with is shown in Table 1 and other diseased conditions in Table 2. Table 3 shows the number of carcasses inspected and the percentage incidence of disease. Table 4 shows the amount of meat dealt with on account of decomposition.

TABLE 1. TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS.

Portion dealt with	Bovines		Pigs		TOTALS Bovines & Pigs	
	No.	Weight (lbs.)	No.	Weight (lbs.)	No.	Weight (lbs.)
Entire carcasses and all organs	92	49613	6	1,323	98	50,936
Forequarters .. ..	31	4,175	—	—	31	4,175
Hindquarters .. ..	6	885	—	—	6	885
Portions of carcasses	35	1,574	—	—	35	1,574
Heads .. ..	461	15,600	56	1,565	517	17,165
Lungs .. ..	647	7,435	16	84	663	7,519
Livers .. ..	217	3,301	2	9	219	3,310
Hearts .. ..	17	98	1	2	18	100
Skirts .. ..	45	131	—	—	45	131
Guts .. ..	14	309	—	—	14	309
Tripes .. ..	10	314	—	—	10	314
Spleens .. ..	28	57	6	6	34	63
Udders .. ..	2	25	—	—	2	25
Kidneys .. ..	13	51	—	—	13	51
Mesenteries .. ..	3	27	38	74	41	101
Plucks .. ..	28	148	7	61	35	209
Totals .. ..	—	83,743	—	3,124	—	86,867

[illegible]







TABLE 3. CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed .. .. .	3,754	1,738	8,817	23,381	889
Number inspected .. .. .	3,754	1,738	8,817	23,381	889
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis:</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	9	26	29	15	25
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	691	578	45	640	175
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ..	18.6	34.7	0.8	2.8	22.5
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	23	66	3	—	6
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	444	499	36	—	94
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis .. .. .	12.4	32.4	0.4	—	11.2

TABLE 4. DECOMPOSITION OF MEAT.

Quantity dealt with	Weight lbs.
ENGLISH:	
Calves' pluck .. .. .	5
Calves' liver .. .. .	3
Sheep Plucks .. .. .	10
Pigs' guts .. .. .	26
IMPORTED:	
Ox liver .. .. .	10
Beef .. .. .	191
Total .. .. .	245

From the Tables it will be seen that the quantity of meat dealt with during the year on account of disease or decomposition, was as follows:—

	lbs.	lbs.
1. Tuberculosis .. .. .	86,867	
2. Other diseases .. .. .	37,541	
3. Decomposition .. .. .	245	
	—————	124,653

This consists of:—

English Meat .. .. .	124,452	
Imported Meat .. .. .	201	
	—————	124,653

It was not necessary to seize formally any meat during the year and no legal proceedings were taken.

(2) **Other Foods.**

The following is a summary of the various food shops and premises within the City, together with visits paid to each during 1944:—

Premises	No.	Visits paid
Butchers .. .. .	80	99
Fishmongers and poulterers .. .. .	25	73
Fruiterers and greengrocers .. .. .	81	20
Grocers .. .. .	79	255
Market stalls, carts, etc. .. .. .	60	49
Bakehouses .. .. .	39	—
Dairies and Milkshops .. .. .	73	521
Cowsheds .. .. .	37	120
Ice-Cream premises .. .. .	33	—
Restaurants .. .. .	34	24
Cold Store .. .. .	1	—
Other food preparing premises .. .. .	20	23
Miscellaneous visits .. .. .	—	452
Visits <i>re</i> sampling .. .. .	—	1037
Totals .. .. .	562	2673

As a result of these inspections the following food stuffs were found to be unsound and were destroyed:—

Food Stuffs	Weighed lbs.	Unweighed Items
Bacon and Ham .. .. .	774	—
Cereals .. .. .	1862	—
Cheese .. .. .	144	—
Fats .. .. .	372	—
Fish Cakes .. .. .	498	—
Fish, Canned .. .. .	1,036	—
Fish, Wet .. .. .	18,828	—
Fruit and Vegetable, Canned .. .. .	698	—
Fruit and Vegetable, Wet .. .. .	39,120	—
Jam, etc. .. .. .	286	—
Meat, Canned .. .. .	3,050	—
Milk, Canned .. .. .	1,091	—
Sausages .. .. .	1,448	—
Soup, Canned .. .. .	320	—
Miscellaneous .. .. .	1,600	—
Items not weighed .. .. .	—	779
Totals .. .. .	71,127	779

**(3) Markets.**

There are two markets in Oxford, a large covered permanent market and a weekly open market at the Oxpens held every Wednesday.

The number of food stalls is as follows:—

					<i>Covered Market</i>	<i>Oxpens Market</i>
Butchers	..	..	..	..	16	—
Bacon dealers		..	..	..	2	—
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	2	1
Fruiterers	..	..	..	..	21	3
Poulterers	..	..	..	..	5	—
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	—	1
					—	—
					46	5
					==	==

The covered market is fairly satisfactory, all the food stalls being under cover.

**(4) Shops, Stalls and Vehicles.**

The majority of meat traders now keep the windows of their shops closed as a precaution against the blowing of dust and dirt on to their meat and in only a few cases has it been necessary to draw their attention to the provisions of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations in this connection. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that it is impossible to prevent the contamination of meat unless it is kept behind glass.

**(5) Slaughterhouses.**

Under the Ministry of Food's centralised slaughtering scheme only 3 slaughterhouses are now in use in the city. They are subject to daily inspection, and several improvements have been effected.

**(C.) ADULTERATION, ETC.**

*Food and Drugs Act, 1938.*

*Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.*

*Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.*

*Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-27.*

**(1) Food Sampling and Analysis.**

Table 5 shows the number and nature of the samples of food and drugs obtained during the year 1944 under the Food and Drugs Act 1938, and submitted to the Public Analyst. The Table also shows the result of the analyses.



TABLE 5.

ARTICLE	NO. OF SAMPLES			NO. GENUINE		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Anchovies .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Aspirin Tablets .. ..	—	4	4	—	4	4
Baking Powder .. ..	—	2	2	—	2	2
Balsam .. ..	—	3	3	—	3	3
Bicarbonate of Soda .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Bismuth mixture .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Bisurated Magnesia .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Butter .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Cake Mixture .. ..	—	5	5	—	5	5
Cascarra tablets.. ..	—	2	2	—	2	2
Castor Oil .. ..	—	3	3	—	3	3
Celery Salt .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Cheese .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Coffee .. ..	—	3	3	—	3	3
Coffee essence .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Cream of tartar .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Cream Savoury .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Curry Powder .. ..	—	2	2	—	2	2
Dessert mould .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Eggs (dried) .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Epsom salts .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Figs .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Fish paste .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Flavourings .. ..	—	6	6	—	6	6
Flour .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Gelatine .. ..	—	6	6	—	6	6
Ginger Ale .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Glycerine .. ..	—	2	2	—	2	2
Grape Saline .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Gravy salt .. ..	—	2	2	—	2	2
Ground ginger .. ..	—	2	2	—	2	2
Jam .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Junket powder .. ..	—	2	2	—	2	2
Lard .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Lemon, Glycerine & Honey	—	1	1	—	1	1
Liquid paraffin .. ..	—	2	2	—	2	2
Luncheon sausage .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Malt cocoa spread .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Margarine .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Marmalade .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Meat paste .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Milk (dried) .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Milk (new) .. ..	10	2	12	9	2	11
Mixed spice .. ..	—	2	2	—	2	2
Mustard sauce .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Nutmegs (ground) .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Parrish's chemical food	—	1	1	—	1	1
Pearl Barley .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Pepper .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Prunes .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Pudding mixture .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Rice .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Saccharine tablets .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Sauce .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Sausages .. ..	—	2	2	—	2	2
Savoury mix .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Semolina .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Soda mint tablets .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Soup .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Soya nut meat .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Sugar .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Sultanas .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Vinegar .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Whiskey .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Zinc & castor oil cream ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Zinc ointment .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
	10	100	110	9	98	107



During the year 12 informal samples of milk were examined in the Department by the Gerber Process, and 5, or 41.7 per cent were found to be below standard.

The Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, lays down that unless milk contains a minimum of 3 per cent fat and 8.5 per cent solids-not-fat, it shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been adulterated. The average percentage composition of the milk examined in 1944 is as follows:—

	<i>Milk fat per cent</i>	<i>Solids not-fat per cent</i>	<i>Total solids per cent</i>
12 samples examined by the Gerber process .. .. .	3.58	8.48	12.06

(2) **Condensed and Dried Milk.**

No action was taken with regard to the Condensed Milk and Dried Milk Regulations during the year.

(3) **Preservatives in Food.**

The Public Analyst examined the various foodstuffs for the presence of preservatives and all the samples were found to be genuine.

(4) **Cases of adulteration and action taken.**

The following table shows the nature of adulteration found and the action taken:—

No. of sample		Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action taken
Informal	Formal			
9		Whiskey	Contains added water	Warning letter sent
13		Ginger Ale	Deficient in sugar content	Warning letter sent
	79	Milk	Contains 9.18% of Added Water	Warning letter sent

(D.) **MISCELLANEOUS.**

(1) **Merchandise Marks and Orders.**

No action during the year.

(2) **Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act.**

No action was necessary under this Act during the year.







